

## TERMS.

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One dollar per square, of twelve lines or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion.

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JAMES HEAD, Four Mile Prairie, Randolph co.  
W. F. SWITZER, Columbia, Boone co.  
C. P. BROWN, Platte City, Platte co.  
THOMAS JACKMAN, Rochester, Boone co.  
WM. D. MALONE, Huntsville, Randolph co.  
B. F. WHITE, Lincolnton, Lincoln co.  
GEO. H. HOSBELL, Trenton, Grundy co.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

## INTERVIEW WITH LORD ASHBURTON.

The Executive Committee of the American and foreign Anti-slavery Society, apprehending that the tenth article of the treaty lately concluded between the British Minister and our Government might be used to the injury of fugitive slaves escaping into Canada, appointed a deputation to solicit an interview with Lord Ashburton just before his departure for England, to lay before him facts in relation to the subject, which might be communicated to his Government. He very readily complied with the request, and appointed 10 o'clock, A. M. September 31, for an interview, at his lodgings at the Astor House. The committee consisted of Messrs. S. N. Jocelyn, Leonard Gibbs, LeRoy Sunderland, and Lewis Tappan.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, being present was invited to accompany the delegation. The delegation was courteously received by Mr. Midway, secretary of the Special Mission of her Britannic Majesty, and by him introduced to Lord Ashburton, who invited them to be seated, expressed much satisfaction at seeing them, and entered into a frank and full conversation on the subject in which the interview was requested. The delegation, after congratulating the British Envoy on the successful termination of his mission, informed him of the particulars of the case of Nelson Hackett, a slave who fled from Arkansas to Canada, where his pursuers overtook him, and had him arrested on a charge of stealing a coat, a gold watch, and a horse of his master. Hackett was imprisoned; and, meantime, a grand jury in Arkansas indicted him. A demand was forwarded from the Governor of Arkansas to the Governor General of Canada for his surrender. Sir Charles Bagot complied; and Hackett was taken back to Arkansas. The delegation stated to Lord Ashburton their apprehensions that, such a course occurring without any treaty stipulation, there was great cause of apprehension that under the 10th article of the treaty—which provides for the mutual surrender of all persons charged with certain specified crimes—no fugitive slave would be safe in Canada, especially when it is slaveholders allege crimes against fugitive slaves as one expedient for their recapture.

Lord Ashburton went into an explanation of the 10th article, and mentioned several particulars of the discussion that took place both on that topic and others relating to slaves. He said that it was very desirable to have an article in the treaty to meet cases similar to that of Holmes, who fled from Canada into Vermont; and the case that would frequently arise, considering the extent of the bordering lines, and the temptation for criminals to flee across the line in hope of securing themselves from arrest and punishment. The Governor of Canada was anxious that deserters should be included; but as Lord A. learned that a claim would be put in for the delivering up of fugitive slaves, he abandoned the question of deserters from her Britannic Majesty's possessions. He was also very desirous to secure the delivery of mutineers; but did not press it, lest it should involve on the part of his Government, the delivery of slaves situated as were those on board the Creole. With regard to the case of the slave Hackett, he did not know all the facts. Sir Charles Bagot was known to him, and he did not believe he would do anything intentionally wrong. But he had just entered upon his duties, and was probably desirous, at that juncture, of promoting good feeling with his great neighbor. The fact that the slave had taken his master's watch, was a circumstance that probably went against him. "He had only taken the horse," said Lord A., (looking at Gerrit Smith significantly though he could not be supposed ever to have read the advice of that gentleman to fugitive slaves,) "he would not probably, have been surrendered; for you know the horse was necessary for his escape." Lord Ashburton said that, in framing the 10th article, great care had been taken to provide that inferior magistrates in Canada should have no authority to surrender fugitives, as had been urged by the other party; and that only the Governor himself could perform an act of so great importance. Great care would be taken, he had no doubt, to protect the innocent; and that the taking of any article necessary to effect an escape would not be considered felonious. It said he, the operation of the 10th article proves injurious, he had no doubt the British Government would put an end to it, as readily to another provision of the treaty, viz:—"The 10th article shall continue in force

BY AUTHORITY.  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES  
Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[Public—No. 63.]

AN ACT legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the respective heads of the Departments of the General Government to employ or appoint the officers and persons hereinafter mentioned, in addition to those already provided by law, in the offices, bureaus, and places connected with their several Departments, and at the following annual salaries, that is to say:

## 1. IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

One superintendent of the northeast Executive building, at two hundred and fifty dollars, and three watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each.

## 2. IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the first Comptroller's office, one assistant messenger, at three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the first Auditor's office, one additional clerk, at one thousand dollars.

In the second Auditor's office, one additional clerk, at one thousand dollars, until the second of April, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

In the third Auditor's office, three additional clerks, two at one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each, and one at one thousand dollars.

In the fourth Auditor's office, one clerk at two hundred dollars.

In the fifth Auditor's office, two clerks, under the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, at one thousand dollars each.

The compensation of the clerk authorized by the act of May twenty-six, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, in the Treasurer's office, is hereby increased to one thousand dollars; and the compensation of the clerk in the same office authorized by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, is hereby increased to one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury, one loan clerk, (to take effect from fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and forty-two,) at one thousand four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three additional clerks, at one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each, and one law clerk, at fifteen hundred dollars.

One superintendent of the southeast Executive building, at five hundred dollars, and eight watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each.

## 3. IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Commanding General, one messenger, at five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Adjutant General, one messenger, at five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, one additional clerk, at one thousand dollars, one messenger, five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, one messenger, at seven hundred dollars, until the first day of January next, after which there shall be two messengers only in said office, at a compensation of five hundred dollars each.

In the office of the Chief Engineer, one messenger, at five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Surgeon General, one clerk, at one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and one messenger, at five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, one messenger, at five hundred dollars.

In the bureau of Topographical Engineers, two clerks, each one thousand, one at one thousand four hundred, and one messenger at five hundred dollars.

One superintendent of the northwest Executive building, at two hundred and fifty dollars, and four watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each.

## 4. IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In the Navy Commissioner's office,

Two additional clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each.

Two additional clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each.

One superintendent of the southwest Executive building, at two hundred and fifty dollars, and three watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each.

## 5. IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-AT-ARMS, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

One messenger, at the daily compensation received by the other messengers of the House of Representatives, and in lieu of one of them.

## 6. IN THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

One messenger, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the Supreme Court of the United States

one reporter shall be appointed by the court, with the salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars; Provided, That he deliver to the Secretary of State, for distribution, one hundred and fifty copies of each volume of reports that he shall hereafter prepare and publish, immediately after the publication thereof, which publication shall be made annually, within four months af-

ter the adjournment of the court at which the decisions are made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the assistant librarian of the library of Congress shall receive eleven hundred and fifty dollars, and the messenger seven hundred dollars, per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, in lieu of their present compensation.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, whose salary was fixed at eight hundred dollars by the act of the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, shall receive, in addition thereto, two hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ an additional clerk, as assistant in his office, at a salary of eighteen hundred per annum; and the superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis be, and he hereby is, authorized to employ one clerk, at a compensation of twelve hundred dollars, in lieu of the two clerks authorized by the act of May ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and so much of said last mentioned act as authorizes the employment of two clerks is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the several offices and employments hereinbefore mentioned are hereby made and declared to be lawful, to all intents and purposes whatever; and the respective heads of Departments, under whom the same are held and exercised, are hereby authorized and empowered to fill the same, and to continue the exercise and discharge thereof, at the salaries aforesaid, until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-four, except such as are otherwise limited in this act: Provided, That in all cases where any of the aforementioned officers, or other persons herein authorized to be employed, have already been employed, and are now in the discharge of their respective duties, or have been so since the first day of January last, under the authority of former appropriation bills, at a different rate of compensation than is hereby authorized and affixed to their respective places, they shall be entitled to receive the same rate of compensation heretofore allowed, and at which they have been retained in employment, from the first day of January last to the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to the objects hereinbefore specified.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to allow a dragoman at Constantinople, at a salary of more than two thousand five hundred dollars; or a consul at London, at a salary of more than two thousand dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall not allow to any minister resident a greater sum than at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the President to allow such minister resident, on going from the United States to any foreign country, an outfit, which shall in no case exceed one year's full salary of such minister resident.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the office of Architect of the Public Buildings be, and the same is hereby, discontinued and abolished.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, War, and Navy, of the Commissioners of the Navy, of the Postmaster General, of the Secretary of the Senate, and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to report to Congress at the beginning of each year the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed, respectively, during the preceding year, or any part thereof, in their respective departments and offices, together with the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed, and the sums paid to each; and, also, whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any individuals, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business, and no greater allowance shall be made to any such clerk, or other person, than is, or may be authorized by law, except to watchmen and messengers, for any labor or services required of them beyond the particular duties of their respective stations, rendered at such times as does not interfere with the performance of their regular duties.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no allowance or compensation shall be made, to any clerk or other officer, by reason of the discharge of duties which belong to any other clerk or officer in the same or any other department; and no allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra services whatever, which any clerk or other officer may be required to perform.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each chief or principal clerk in the respective departments, bureaus, and other offices, to supervise, under the direction of his immediately superior officer, the duties of the other clerks therein, and to see that their duties are faithfully executed, and that such duties are distributed with equality and uniformity,

according to the nature of the case. And such distribution shall be revised, from time to time, by the said chief or principal clerk, for the purpose of correcting any tendency to undue accumulation or reduction of duties, whether arising from individual negligence or incapacity, or from increase or diminution of particular kinds of business; and such chief or principal clerk shall report monthly to his superior officer any existing defect that he may be aware of in the arrangement or despatch of business; and such defect shall be amended by new arrangements of duties, dismissal of negligent or incompetent officers, or otherwise.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several heads of Departments in communicating estimates of expenditures and appropriations to Congress, and to any of the committees thereof, to specify, as nearly as may be convenient, the sources from which such estimates are derived, and the calculations upon which they are founded; and, in so doing, to discriminate between such estimates as are conjectural in their character, and such as are framed upon actual information and application from disbursing officers; and, in communicating the several estimates, reference shall be given to the laws and treaties by which they are authorized, the dates thereof, and the volume, page, and section in which the necessary provisions are contained.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That no extra clerk shall be employed, in any department, bureau, or office at the seat of Government, except during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable such department, bureau, or office to answer some call made by either House of Congress at one session, to be answered at another; and not then, except by order of the head of the department in which, or in some bureau or office of which, such extra clerk shall be employed; and no such extra clerk, for copying, shall receive more than three dollars per day, or for any other service more than four dollars per day, for the time actually and necessarily employed.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That no messenger, assistant messenger, laborer, or other person shall be employed in any department, bureau, or office at the seat of Government, or paid out of the contingent fund appropriated to such department, bureau, or office, unless such employment shall be authorized by law, or shall become necessary to carry into effect some object for which appropriations may be specifically made; and not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum shall be applied by each department, (except the Department of State,) for the purchase of newspapers for such department, and all the bureaus and offices connected therewith; and such papers shall be preserved as files for said department.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all stationery, of every name and nature, for the use of the two Houses of Congress, and all stationery and job printing, of every name and nature, for the use of the several departments of Government, and for the bureaus and offices in those departments at Washington, including all stationery, blanks, wrapping paper, and twine, and mail bags, furnished the post offices and collectors' offices throughout the United States, shall hereafter be furnished and performed, by contract, by the lowest bidder, as follows: The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the head of each department, and such deputy postmasters in the Post Office establishment, and such collectors in the custom-house establishment, as the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall respectively designate for that purpose, shall respectively advertise, once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the places where such articles are to be furnished, or such printing done, for sealed proposals for furnishing such articles, or the whole of any particular class of articles, or for doing such printing, or the whole of any specified job thereof, to be done at such place, specifying in such advertisement of each kind of articles to be furnished, and, as near as may be, the nature, amount, and kind of printing to be done; and all such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when they shall be opened, by or under the direction of the officer making such advertisement, in the presence of at least two persons; and the person offering to furnish any class of such articles, or to perform any specified portion or job of said work, and giving satisfactory security for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture not exceeding twice the contract price in case of failure, shall receive a contract for doing the same; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a reasonable time, to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder who shall enter into such contract and give such security. And in case of a failure to supply the articles or to perform the work, by the person entering into such contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That all such bids and proposals shall be returned by the person authorized, as aforesaid, to receive the same, to the Executive Department from which such authority is derived, and shall be preserved in said Department, subject to such examination as Congress may at any time order and direct.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That no part of the contingent fund appropriated to any department, bureau, or office, shall be applied to the purchase of books, periodicals, pictures, or engravings, or other thing, except such books, periodicals, and maps, or other thing as the head of such department shall deem necessary and proper to carry on the business of such department, and shall, by written order, direct to be procured for that purpose.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, at the commencement of every regular session of Congress, to report to the Senate, and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to report to the House, and of the head of each Department to report to Congress, a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House, and of their respective Departments, and for the bureaus and offices therein, has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid; and if for any thing furnished; the quantity and price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary; and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent. And they shall require of the disbursing officers, acting under their direction or authority, the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all the moneys which may have been, from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns shall be communicated annually to Congress, by the said officers, respectively.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, so far as the same authorizes or requires the laws, resolutions, treaties, and amendments of the Constitution of the United States to be published in any paper or papers printed in the different States or Territories of the U. S., is hereby repealed; and, in lieu thereof, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish such laws, resolutions, treaties, and amendments in not less than two nor more than four of the principal newspapers published in the city of Washington for country subscribers, giving the preference to such papers as have the greatest number of permanent subscribers and the most extensive circulation; for which the proprietor of each paper shall receive, as full compensation, at the rate of one dollar for each page of the laws, resolutions, treaties, and amendments, as published in pamphlet form. And if it shall appear, on the examination of any account, that there has been any unreasonable delay or intentional omission in the publication of the laws aforesaid, the proper accounting officer of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to deduct from such account such sum as shall be charged thereon for the publication of any laws which shall have been so unreasonably delayed or intentionally omitted, and in any such case, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspaper belonging to such proprietors, and such newspaper shall in no event be again authorized, nor shall the proprietor thereof be again employed, to publish the laws of the United States.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of limiting the incidental and contingent appropriations for the necessary expenses of the Government to specific objects, as far as practicable, the following sums are hereby appropriated for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury to the objects hereinafter specified, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
For distributing the aggregate returns of the sixth census, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing and preparing indices to the manuscript papers of the Congress of the Confederation, and to the Washington Papers, deposited in the Department of State, one thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
No. 1. In the Secretary's office:  
For blank books, binding, and stationery, six hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For printing, three hundred dollars.

For labor, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

For newspapers and periodicals, one hundred dollars.

No. 2. In the Navy Commissioner's office:  
For blank books, binding, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For labor, three hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, six hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 3. For the south-west Executive building:  
For labor, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For fuel and light, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

No. 4. For the north-east Executive building:  
For labor, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For fuel and light, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
No. 5. In the office of the Secretary of War:  
For blank books, binding, and stationery, six hundred dollars.

Europe derives a revenue of Thirty Millions of dollars upon the Tobacco of this country, on an article worth here but Seven Millions.

The Odd Fellows of Washington are about to raise \$500 for the widow of a member who was accidentally killed and give her the cottage in which she lives.